

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the subject application. Claims 16-23 and 25-58 are pending in the application.

§102 Rejections based on the Publication

Claims 16-23 and 25-58 stand rejected under U.S.C. §102(a) as being anticipated by a publication by Chen et al. entitled “Function-Based Object Model Towards Website Adaptation” (“Publication”).

To overcome the Publication, Applicant previously submitted a declaration under 37 CFR §1.132 (as filed July 31, 2007) showing that two of the three co-inventors in the Application are among the five co-authors of the Publication. As set forth in the MPEP §715.01(c)(I), set out below, such a declaration is sufficient to remove the Publication as a reference under §102(a).

I. CO-AUTHORSHIP

Where the applicant is one of the co-authors of a publication cited against his or her application, he or she may overcome the rejection by filing an affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.131. Alternatively, the applicant may overcome the rejection by filing a specific affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 establishing that the article is describing applicant's own work. An affidavit or declaration by applicant alone indicating that applicant is the sole inventor and that the others were merely working under his or her direction is sufficient to remove the publication as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(a).
In re Katz, 687 F.2d 450, 215 USPQ 14 (CCPA 1982).

(MPEP §715.01(c)(I), Emphasis Added).

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Office withdraw the §102 rejections of claims 16-23 and 25-58.

Claim Rejections under § 103(a)

Claims 31-42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/018637 to Sahota et al. (Sahota). This rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, for at least the reasons outlined below.

Independent claim 31 has been amended and, as amended recites a web content adaptation method comprising

- receiving multiple web pages that are configured for display on a first device type;
- processing the multiple web pages to provide multiple different objects associated with the webpages, wherein the objects are classified according to the number of component objects an individual object contains, and wherein the individual object has one or more properties that relates to the one or more functions of the individual object; and
- applying one or more rules to the objects sufficient to provide multiple different webpages that are configured for display on a second device type that is different from the first device type.

In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that its subject matter is obvious over Sahota. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Nevertheless, without conceding the propriety of the rejection and in the interests of expediting allowance of the application, claim 31 is amended as discussed during the interview to recite, “processing the multiple web pages to provide multiple different objects associated with the webpages, *wherein the objects are classified according to the number of component objects an individual object* contains, and

wherein the individual object has one or more properties that relates to the one or more functions of the individual object....” Applicant submits that the Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to this claim.

To assist the Office in appreciating the claimed subject matter, Applicant provides the following illustrative excerpt from Applicant’s specification.

Applicant’s Specification

In the described embodiments, an “object” is the basic element of a hypermedia system and comprises a piece or a set of information that performs certain functions. According to the number of component objects an object contains, objects can be classified as basic objects and composite objects. In the discussion that follows, two function-based object models are described— (1) the *basic* function-based object model and (2) the *specific* function-based object model. The basic function-based object model is described in the context of both basic objects and composite objects. The specific function-based object model is discussed in the context of providing object *categories* that directly reflect a website author’s intention.

(Page 6, “Function-based Object Model).

However, Sahota has not been shown to disclose or suggest such a function based-object model. Namely, the cited reference does not disclose “wherein the objects are classified according to the number of component objects an individual object contains....”

Therefore, the Office’s arguments for rejecting claim 31 fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.. The Office has not shown that each and every element of claim 31 is taught or suggested by Sahota. For at least this reason, Applicant requests that the Office withdraw the §103(a) rejection.

Dependent claims 32-42 depend from claim 31, and rejections with regard to these claims should be withdrawn by virtue of the dependency. Moreover, these claims recite features that, when taken together with those of claim 31, are not disclosed by Sahota.

Claims 45-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Sahota in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,537,526 to Anderson et al. (Anderson). This rejection is respectfully traversed because the Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, for at least the reasons outlined below.

Independent claim 45 has been amended and, as amended recites a system for adapting web content from one format to another comprising one or more function-based object models, individual function-based object models representing objects that are present in a webpage in terms of one or more of an object's functional properties, wherein the function-based object model is described in the context of both basic objects and composite objects.

In making out the rejection of this claim, the Office argues that its subject matter is obvious over Sahota in view of Anderson. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Nevertheless, without conceding the propriety of the rejection and in the interests of expediting allowance of the application, claim 45 is amended as discussed during the interview to recite, "wherein the function-based object model is described in the context of both basic objects and composite objects." Applicant submits that the Office has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to this claim.

Specifically, the Office's *prima facie* case of obviousness fails for reasons similar to those given above with respect to claim 31. Namely, the cited

references do not disclose "...wherein the function-based object model is described in the context of both basic objects and composite objects."

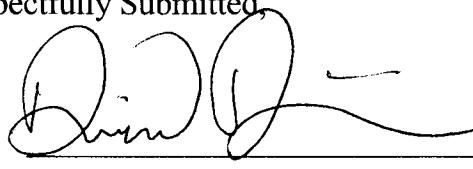
Therefore, the Office's arguments for rejecting claim 45 fail to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. The Office has not shown that each and every element of claim 45 is taught or suggested by Sahota alone or in combination with Anderson (assuming for the sake of argument that the references can even be combined as suggested in the Office Action). For at least this reason, Applicant requests that the Office withdraw the §103(a) rejection.

Dependent claims 46-53 depend from claim 45, and rejections with regard to these claims should be withdrawn by virtue of the dependency. Moreover, these claims recite features that, when taken together with those of claim 45, are not disclosed by either Sahota or Anderson.

Conclusion

All of the claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicant requests a Notice of Allowability be issued forthwith. If the Office's next anticipated action is to be anything other than issuance of a Notice of Allowability, Applicant respectfully requests a call to discuss any remaining issues.

Respectfully Submitted,

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